



28-3

~~28-3~~

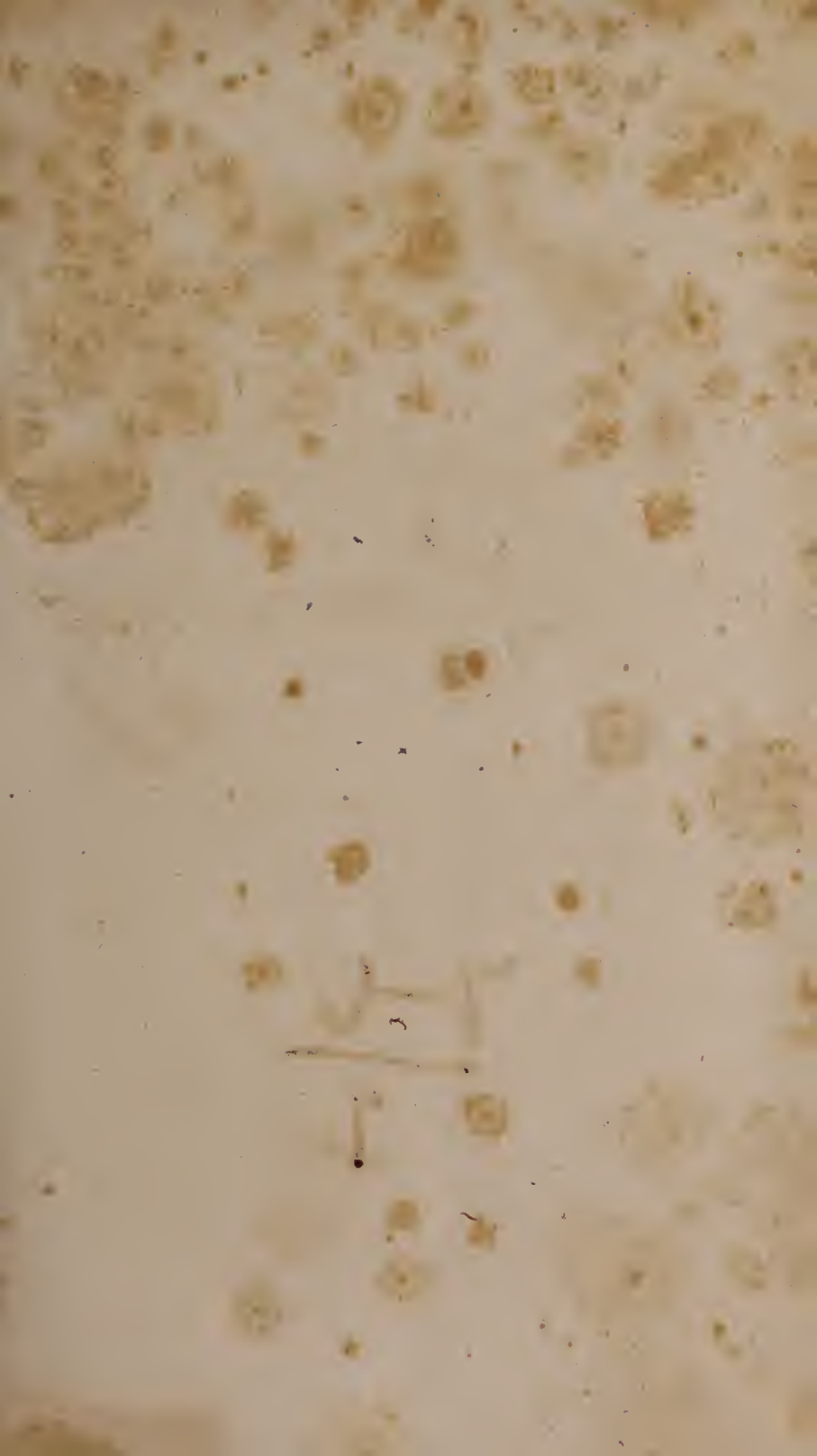
ALUMNI LIBRARY,  
 THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,  
 PRINCETON, N. J.

Case,	I
Shelf,	7
Book, No.	

*ry*  
*n*  
*P.*

7-6  
 ---  
 9

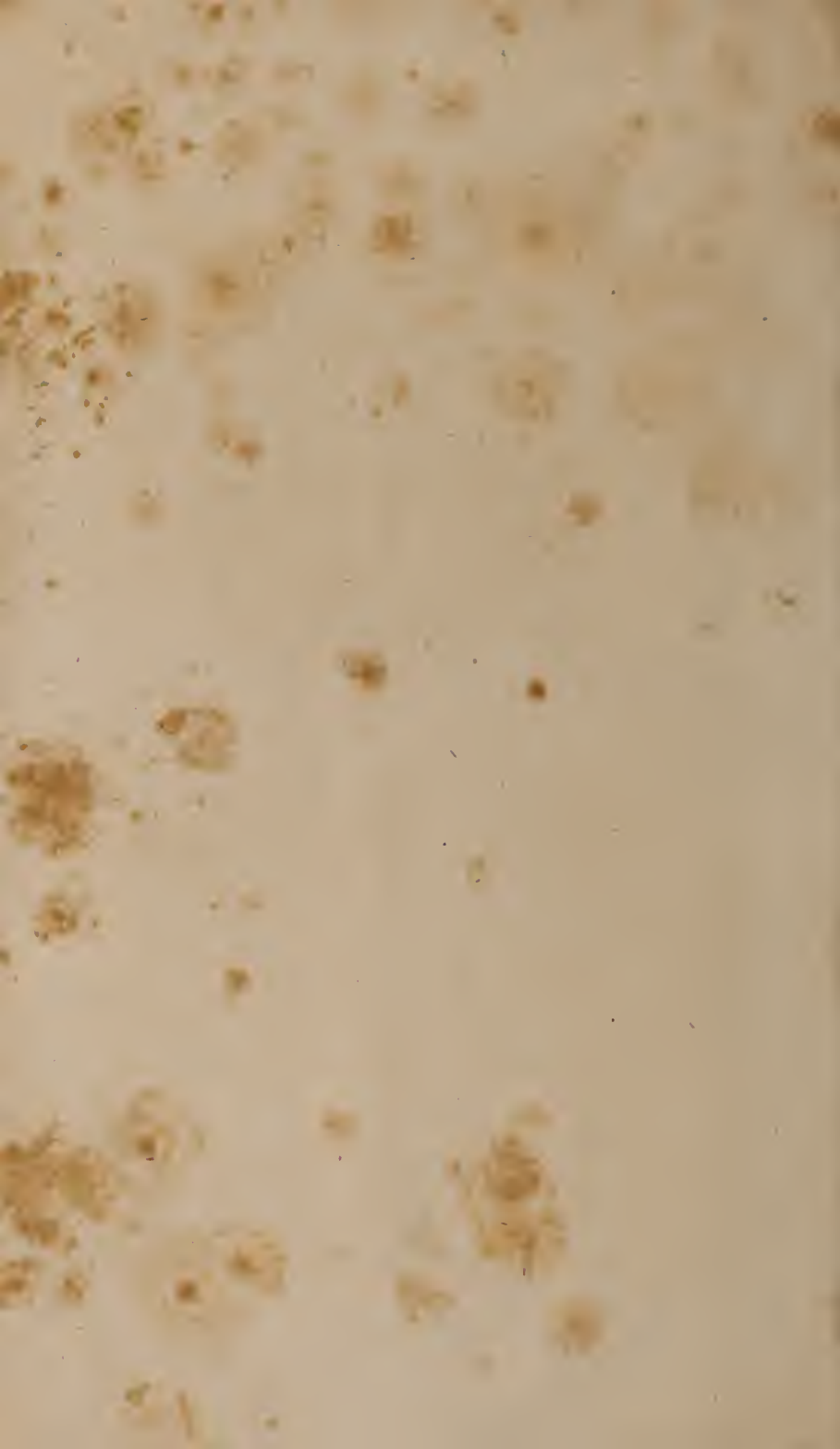
SCC  
 8628











✓  
THE  
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

---

VOL. IV.

---

*Published by order of the Managers of*  
**THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**

---

THE PROFITS ARISING FROM THIS WORK, ARE DEVOTED TO THE  
CAUSE OF THE SOCIETY.

---

Washington:  
1829.

---

JAMES C. DUNN, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER; GEORGETOWN, D. C.





# TABLE OF CONTENTS

TO THE FOURTH VOLUME.

	<i>Page.</i>
Abduhl Rahhahman, the Moorish Prince, - - -	77, 243, 379, 380
Anthony Benezet, - - - - -	61
Africa, - - - - -	289, 321, 354
Voice from - - - - -	25
Missions to - - - - -	27
by W. B. Tappan, - - - - -	189
Expedition to - - - - -	253
African Mission School, - - - - -	186, 193, 375
Teak and Indigo, - - - - -	239
Africans, Park's testimony in favour of civilizing them, - - -	76
Address by Wm. M. Blackford, - - - - -	73
of the Managers of the Con. Society, - - - - -	116
of Executive Committee of the African Mission School, - - -	193
by Wm. B. Peabody, - - - - -	225
by Mr. Key, - - - - -	298
of Rockbridge Society, - - - - -	273
Annual Meeting of the American Col. Society, - - - - -	285, 317, 348, 360
Contributions, - - - - -	32, 64, 96, 128, 159, 190, 253, 287
Communications, - - - - -	305, 734, 319, 352, 383
Crisis, - - - - -	38
Candid acknowledgment of Error, - - - - -	376
Death of Dr. William Thornton, - - - - -	31
of Rev. Jacob Oson, - - - - -	283
of Mr. Ashmun, - - - - -	214, 287
Dahomy, account of - - - - -	145
Extracts from Correspondence, - - - - -	90, 236
Emancipation and Colonization, - - - - -	251
Gerrit Smith, Esq. (his plan promoted) - - - - -	30, 95, 185, 252, 270, 379
Good devised, - - - - -	378
July, Fourth of - - - - -	93, 159, 317
Kentucky State Society, - - - - -	351
Laing (Major), Fernando Po, &c. - - - - -	158
Ladies' Association, - - - - -	285
Colonization Society, - - - - -	350
Liberia, latest from - - - - -	14, 40, 82, 87, 209, 380
Letters from - - - - -	234
Expedition to - - - - -	318, 349
Coffee from - - - - -	318
Letter from a Gentleman in South Carolina, - - - - -	60
Matthew Carey, Esq. - - - - -	270
Rev. Dr Blumhardt, - - - - -	296
Gen. Lafayette, - - - - -	349
Legacies, Mr. Burr's - - - - -	93
Liberality, Masonic - - - - -	62
remarkable - - - - -	185
Missions to Africa, - - - - -	27
Missionaries, Swiss - - - - -	241
Nicolson's (Captain) Testimony, - - - - -	95

	<i>Page.</i>
Note, Notice, - - - - -	187
Niger, Theories respecting the - - - - -	106
Remarks on the course and termination of the - - - - -	151
Omens of success, - - - - -	138
Park's Testimony, - - - - -	76
Plan for the establishment of State Col. Societies, - - - - -	372
Pecuniary wants of the Society, - - - - -	224
Postscript, - - - - -	63
Report of the select Committee to Congress, - - - - -	51
of Managers of the Lynchburg Society, - - - - -	171
of Vermont Society, - - - - -	312
Religion, the power of - - - - -	231
Review of Mission from Cape Coast Castle to Ashantee, 1, 33, 65, 97, 129	
of Report of the Committee of Foreign relations in the Senate,	
to whom were referred sundry petitions and memorials in	
relation to the Col. Society, - - - - -	161, 257
of Dr. Wainwright's Discourse on the occasion of forming the	
African Mission School—and of Address of the Executive	
Committee of that School, - - - - -	193
of an Address by Wm. B. Peabody, - - - - -	225
of Mr. Tazewell's Report, - - - - -	330
Resolutions of Gen. Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 126	
Ship for the Society, Plan for purchasing a - - - - -	377
Society, Connecticut Colonization - - - - -	116
African Mission School - - - - -	186, 193, 375
Rockbridge Col. - - - - -	273
Virginia, Col. - - - - -	307
Vermont Col. - - - - -	312
Kentucky Col. - - - - -	351
Societies, To Auxiliary - - - - -	94, 159
Auxiliary - - - - -	185
Plan for the establishment of State Colonization - - - - -	372
Serious Considerations, - - - - -	381
Transportation Plan, or Good devised, - - - - -	378
To our Friends, - - - - -	29
Auxiliaries and Friends, - - - - -	94
and Agents, - - - - -	159





THE  
**AFRICAN REPOSITORY,**  
AND  
**COLONIAL JOURNAL.**

---

---

VOL. IV. **DECEMBER, 1828.** No. 10.

---

---

*Africa.*

As it has become one of the grand ultimate designs of our Society to enlighten and civilize a very large portion of our world's population; to deliver them from the miseries of moral and political bondage; and as the field of its substantial hopes and prospects, if not of its present operations and influence, is already extended over the whole of Africa, it is a desideratum of much importance, that a concise and comprehensive account should be given of that continent, derived from authentic documents, and divested of the fiction and idle conjecture, with which most accounts of that dark quarter of our earth have abounded.

HISTORY.

The whole of the History of Africa, ever recorded or made known to the civilized world, has reached in the main no further than its outskirts and its shores; while the principal part of that vast country has from time immemorial been covered with Egyptian darkness, except that at distant intervals, a brief glance, as if aided by a single flash of lightning, has penetrated into the interior, and has produced no accurate and well defined impression; but still it has produced a decided though confused impression, of depravity and cruelty in the extreme; of vice and disorder; of mental and moral imbecility; of ignorance and bar-

barism; of degradation and wretchedness; a picture, around which the horrors and atrocities of the slave-trade scarcely threw a gloomier or more distressing aspect; a picture, from which all the better principles of our nature revolted, and endeavoured to contemplate them as a dream, and not as a reality.

Africa was doubtless originally peopled by the descendants of Ham. The testimony of Scripture on this point is clear and decisive. In addition to the evidence, that in the general division of the earth after the flood, the south was assigned to Ham; Mizraim, the name of one of the sons of Ham, is generally given to Egypt in the Hebrew Bible; and Cush, the name of another of the sons of Ham, is generally applied to Ethiopia, or Africa in general, and in the English translation it is rendered Ethiopia. Egypt is in the Hebrew Scriptures sometimes called the land of Ham, as it was also by its ancient inhabitants, though its proper name is Mizraim. The Septuagint uniformly renders Phut, another name of the sons of Ham, by Lybians, the name of a race of people to the west of Egypt. A colony of Phenicians, or Canaanites, descendants of another of Ham's sons, it is well known, settled at Carthage, and spread themselves over the most of the country that is at present comprised in the states of Barbary.

Africa, notwithstanding, is pronounced by common consent, the birthplace and cradle of civilization, as well as of the arts and sciences. In one corner of that dark continent was kindled the light, which was destined to blaze so conspicuously in Greece and Rome, and which was to attain, under the auspices of Christianity, in Europe and America, the full splendor of its meridian brightness. And delightful indeed is the prospect, the certainty, that it is soon to return, matured and baptised, unblemished and unclouded, to the place of its nativity. Joyful, indescribably joyful to Africa, will be the return of her sons redeemed and renovated, conveying with them the primitive but departed production of her own intellect, improved and perfected. The impress of her misery will be obliterated, the cloud of her grief will vanish, and even the love for her children will be almost forgotten, while she exults in the influence and light of civilization and of heaven.

Moses, we are told, was skilled in all the learning of the Egyp-



tians: and we find in him, aside from his functions as an inspired prophet, at that early period when written language was scarcely known at all, an eminent example of learning and acquired abilities: a striking and decisive proof of the greatness at that time of African attainments.

Both in ancient and modern times Africa has been, perhaps equally, an object of intense curiosity, frequently heightened by false or exaggerated accounts. There, imagination delineated the hitherto inaccessible abodes of the blest; Edens guarded, if not by a flaming sword, at least by burning deserts. There also, in less favoured spots, she figured to herself the diminutive and the monstrous. Permitted to wander alone, she drew her delineations, and indulged her phrensy, without fear of restraint or danger of contradiction. She even at times exerted a controlling power over the senses of voyagers and travellers. Prior to the date of authentic history, many efforts appear to have been made to circumnavigate Africa. The first attempt on record, is mentioned by Herodotus as having been made by a number of Phenicians, in pursuance of the order of Necho, king of Egypt. The voyage, commencing from the shore of the Red Sea, lasted nearly three years. When their provisions were exhausted, they procured a fresh supply by landing, sowing their seed, and waiting till the crop was ready to be gathered. On their return they related, that when they were south of Africa, the sun was north of them; a fact which Herodotus, from his ignorance of astronomy, discredited, but which really goes to prove, that the voyage around the continent was at that time accomplished. Several other strenuous attempts were made, but it is not known that any were successful, though a considerable extent of coast was in this way explored. Some found supernatural wonders, and all of them obstacles, which to them seemed insuperable. It was reserved for modern times, to reduce to nothing the impossibilities of antiquity.

To penetrate the interior has as yet been found a still more difficult and arduous performance. Herodotus relates, that a few young men, from the coast of the Mediterranean, traversed the habitable parts of Lybia, and the great desert beyond, till they arrived at a plain diversified with a few trees, where they were seized by a company of blacks, and conveyed through ex-

tensive marshes, to a city situated on a great river which flowed from west to east, frequented by crocodiles. This river was doubtless the Niger. The only character given of the inhabitants was, that they were impostors or sorcerers; a sufficient indication that the present superstitious practices of the Africans at that time existed. There is evidence that other attempts at discovery in the interior were made in ancient times; but there is nothing recorded respecting them, that is worthy of being related.

The arm of conquest appears to have been little more successful in these inhospitable regions. Nebuchadnezzar, Cambyses and Alexander, successively subdued Egypt: but they found the torrid atmosphere and sands of the desert, more powerful opponents than the vegetable and animal gods of the Egyptians.—Cambyses divided his army into two parts, one of which he himself led toward Abyssinia. Soon, however, their provisions were exhausted. They supported themselves first by killing all the cattle belonging to the expedition; then on the scanty herbage which came in their way; and at last by devouring each other. Cambyses returned with only a remnant of the division of his army with which he had started. The other division took the direction of Ammon, the modern oasis of Siwah, and were never heard of again. They were never known to have arrived at Ammon, or to have returned to Egypt, and the sands of the desert probably furnished them with a home and a grave. Alexander, instigated at the time more by vanity than a desire or an expectation of conquest, traversed the desert with his army, through immense sufferings, from Memphis to the temple of Jupiter Ammon, and obtained from the priests the empty title of the son of Jupiter. The Romans, Saracens and Turks, extended their conquests over Egypt and the States of Barbary. The numerous fugitives from their victorious arms fled far into the interior, if they fortunately survived the hardships of their flight, not to return to the homes which they had abandoned, but to exercise a predominating influence among the more barbarous tribes of the country; to impose on ignorance and superstition their religion and learning as miraculous; to plant new colonies in unknown regions; to sustain the interests of a perilous but lucrative commerce, while from jealousy their discoveries were kept a secret; or to perish by the climate and diseases of the less

salubrious parts of Africa. These new comers, and their descendants generally, so far as they were distinguishable from the original inhabitants, have been designated by the name of Moors, probably because the most of them came originally from ancient Mauritania. The Moorish character, and an excess of the Moorish influence, is almost every where mingled with those of the aboriginals of Africa.

It ought to be remarked, that besides those who fled from invasion, a considerable number, influenced by the love of gain, subjected themselves voluntarily to the same perils and hardships that were incurred by the fugitives. Of these the Arabs were the most numerous and the most conspicuous. They even wrote accounts of the interior of Africa. They described some of the kingdoms situated on a great river, at that time called the Nile of the Negroes. It flowed, as they supposed, from east to west, and the part described by them lies far to the east of Tombuctoo and Houssa. Situated on the eastern part of this river, was the kingdom of Ghana, the most splendid and powerful at that time known in the interior of Africa. The palace of the king was adorned with painting and sculpture, and lighted with glass windows: and the chief ornament of his throne was a mass of native gold weighing thirty pounds. The dress of the common people, however, was rude and simple, composed merely of a belt, which was frequently made of the skins of wild animals. Subject to the king of Ghana was Wangara, or the land of gold. This was overflowed in the rainy season by the waters of the river, and it was immediately after they had subsided, that the gold was sought for, and that merchants arrived from all parts of Africa to procure it. West of Ghana, was the kingdom of Toccur. South of these kingdoms lay Laulani, an extensive, and comparatively barren and savage country, where was carried on to a considerable extent the business of slave hunting, by those who dwelt near the river. The victims when taken became an article of traffic with northern Africa. Other countries in that region were described by the Arabs, of which the lower orders were rudely and scantily clad; the merchants wore vests, tunics, caps and ornaments of gold; and the nobility were clothed in satin. All this does not indicate, that they were otherwise than savage: the rough products of their country,

slaves, gold and ivory, procured from abroad those conveniences and luxuries of civilized life, which could not be produced among them.

About the time of the Reformation, Leo Africanus, a native of Grenada in Spain, fled from the arms of Ferdinand, took refuge in Fez, and both as a traveller and ambassador, traversed a great part of Africa. He found that the kingdom of Tombuctoo had then recently risen by its commercial advantages, and the enterprise of its sovereigns, and that Ghana itself, under the name of Cano, and many other kingdoms, had become subject to its power. The houses of the city, however, were built in the form of bells, the walls of stakes or hurdles, plastered with clay, and the roofs of reeds interwoven together. One mosque and the royal palace were built of stone; but the artist had been brought from Grenada. Cotten cloth was woven in great quantity, and the merchants were extremely rich; two of whom had married the king's daughters. The country abounded with corn, cattle and the other necessaries of life. Salt was brought five hundred miles, and a camel's load sold for eighty ducats. Horses were not bred, but imported from Barbary. Manuscripts were in great demand, probably because they were then, as at the present day, represented by the Moors, and considered by the superstitious Africans, as a charm to keep off evil. The inhabitants were mild, and spent a great part of the night in singing and dancing. The city was much exposed to fire, and in five hours one half of it had been consumed. The religion was Mahometan, but apparently more tolerant then, than in modern times. The merchants of Tombuctoo, on the rise of the river, conveyed their goods in a small canoe made of a single tree.—Hardly any characteristics were then to be found, but those of barbarism and rudeness.

In the fifteenth century, the commencement of the era of great discoveries in religion and nature, a new impulse was given to inquiry respecting the unknown regions of Africa. The Portuguese led the way. But as if fiction itself was doomed to extend the boundaries of science, the great object of their search, was a reputed christian monarch, whose fame they had heard, and whom they called Prester John; but they were uncertain whether he resided in Asia or Africa. Thus they must wander



through the world to find him, like Ceres in search of her daughter. Compared with this fictitious catholic prince, gold itself had lost its inducements. The mariners in the various expeditions sent to Africa, were directed to inquire diligently, if the inhabitants knew any thing of Prester John; to penetrate frequently into the interior, and on hearing of any sovereign, to send an embassy and inquire if he was Prester John, or if he knew where Prester John could be found. The result was as might be expected: Prester John evaded them; but their search in other respects was far from fruitless. They coasted along the shores of the Sahara, passed Cape Blanco, discovered the rich and productive regions of the Senegal and Gambia, and the false idea of their catholic hero, gave way to ambition and the love of gain. They formed an establishment on Arguin, an island not far from the shore. A native prince having called upon them to aid him in regaining his crown, he was taken to Lisbon, and there gave a splendid account of the interior of Africa. At least the dominions of Prester John seemed now to have been discovered. A formidable fleet was equipped, and although the deposed prince was assassinated on account of some misunderstanding between him and the Portuguese, the appearance of such an armament in Africa, produced a sensation all along the banks of the Senegal and Niger, very far into the interior. Alliances were formed by the Portuguese with nations even as far off as Tombuctoo. Still the Portuguese monarch was in quest of Prester John; but he took care as much as possible to establish his power, wherever he extended his inquiries. He obtained, when he could, a promise from all, that they would aid him in the discovery of this mysterious personage. He pushed his adventures and discoveries around the continent, and far into the interior, established the Catholic religion in Congo, and other countries; gave birth to the slave-trade; set up every where in pillars of stone, the dumb ensigns of his dominion; and had his power and success equalled his desires, he himself would have become the Prester John, the emperor of Africa.

This was the birth time of the hopes, as well as the deepest miseries of Africa: and when a new world was discovered in the west, one in the east was destined to struggle into a new existence, through pangs untold and unequalled. The slave-trade

without, acting on the desire of the native Africans for foreign luxuries, kindled all the fiercest fires of internal war, and spread, in an unprecedented and dreadful manner, dissension and hatred and rapine throughout the continent. The horrid accompaniments of the slave-trade, and the violence and kidnapping on the coast, were but faint indications, although they were the moving causes, of the awful convulsions that rent and distracted the heart of Africa. If guilt is answerable for all its consequences, dreadful indeed will be the account, hereafter to be rendered by the authors and supporters of the slave-trade.

From the period of the first brilliant successes of the Portuguese, up to the present time, adventurers into the interior of Africa, too numerous even to mention in this article, have followed each other in succession, and have added much to our knowledge of that continent. Among them, perhaps the most distinguished are Bruce, Ledyard, Lucas, Park, Riley, Brown, Bowdich, Denham and Clapperton. Still, however, much remains to be done; and perhaps, as in our own country, we must look to the force of steam, acting on the great rivers of Africa, to accomplish what as yet for mere human power, has been found too great an achievement.



## Letter from Dr. Blumhardt.

Our readers have been already informed that this excellent man is at the head of the Missionary College at Basle, Switzerland, and that no less than five devoted missionaries have gone forth from the Institution over which he presides, to instruct in the arts and Christianity the poor Africans in the vicinity of our Colony. Extracts from a letter of Mr. Sessing, one of these missionaries, were published in our Number for October.

BASLE, OCT. 21, 1828.

*Dear Sir:* By a copy of your kind letter of September 10, to Messrs. DeRham, Iselin & Moore, at New York, I was yesterday informed of the death of your worthy Agent, Mr. Ashmun; and I cannot forbear to express to you our heartfelt sympathy and grief, on that mysterious dispensation of God. We deplore in this late lamented friend, a very excellent and zealous ser-



vant of Christ, and cannot but regard his departure to eternal blessedness, as a severe loss to your Colony as well as to the missionary work amongst the surrounding negro tribes. May our heavenly Father guide and help you to find another man after his own heart; who, urged by the love of Christ, will be willing to take the important office of your Colonial Agent, and who will continue to lend his friendly assistance to the work of God, for the enlightening and salvation of the poor negroes.

We take very much interest in your important choice of an Agent, as it must exercise a great influence upon our humble work on your coast, and beg you to be so kind as to give us notice whom you have appointed in our late lamented friend's place, and whether he is also moved by the same christian spirit and principles.

Messrs. DeRham, Iselin & Moore, have sent the provisions asked for by Rev. Mr. Sessing, and we are very much obliged to you for your having kindly communicated their wants to the above gentlemen. Continue, dear Sir, to cherish the Missionary work in your Colony and its labourers, our dear Brethren; have particularly the kindness to recommend them with concern to the benevolence and friendly assistance of your new Agent.

As I am wanting many numbers of Vol. I. and II. of your interesting African Repository, I have ordered the above mentioned gentlemen at New York, to procure these two volumes complete for me. Of Vol. IV. the numbers till June have reached me, and I should feel particularly obliged to you, if you would kindly order the editor to send the following numbers directly to Messrs. DeRham, Iselin & Moore, in New York, for me, and likewise your Annual Reports, and whatever you may publish, as we are now still more longing for every account of the state of your Colony. May the Lord, our God, bless you and your work with his best blessing. With Christian respect and esteem, Yours affectionately,

J. BLUMHARDT.

Permit me, dear Sir, to beg you to inform us, what would be the amount of the passage money from one of your ports to your Colony of Liberia, and how often and in what season your ships are generally sailing there. Do you think that our correspondence with Liberia would go directly, safely and quickly, by way of North America?

To R. R. GURLEY, Esq. *Sec. A. C. Society. Washington.*

## Mr. Key's Address.

It is well known to our readers, that a very respectable Auxiliary State Colonization Society has for some years existed in Pennsylvania, the Board of Managers of which reside in Philadelphia. In this City, however, so distinguished for its contributions to other charitable objects, our *own*, has heretofore been regarded with little favour, owing to misconceptions concerning its nature and the motives of those who seek its accomplishment. Hence the Managers of the Pennsylvania Society, have, very judiciously, availed themselves of various opportunities, to bring the design which they would promote, in its true character before their fellow citizens, and to remove the erroneous impressions in regard to it, which have existed in too many minds. And we rejoice to state, that the candid exhibition of our plan, and avowal of the reasons which demand its execution, have not proved inefficient, but that a great and auspicious change, has taken and is taking place towards our cause, in the opinions and feelings of the people of Philadelphia. Nor can we doubt, that the able address of Mr. Key, delivered before a large and respectable assemblage of the citizens on the 25th of last month, will powerfully aid this change, since the facts and arguments which it contains, show conclusively that it is impossible to reconcile a sober and commendable concern, either for the interests of the south or our coloured population, with hostility to the scheme of African Colonization. We here offer to our readers a few extracts from this Address.

“I feel gratified at the prospect which this meeting presents, that the sympathies of the inhabitants of this great city will, at last, be excited, in favour of the cause, which I now appear before you to advocate.

“The American Colonization Society, always entertained an expectation, from the commencement of their labours, that a time would come, when the scheme of patriotism and christian charity, which they offer to the consideration of their countrymen, would find friends and patrons in the northern cities. They looked with confidence to Philadelphia, in particular, knowing that many of her citizens were zealous in the cause of the abolition of slavery. When, several years ago, the subject was introduced to the attention of the citizens of this place, the Society were disappointed on finding that they met with no encouragement. They were disappointed and surprised; but they did not despond, for they felt satisfied that the intrinsic merit of the plan was such, as must ultimately recommend it to the approbation of all the benevolent and reflecting; and they were persuaded that although repeated efforts to attract favourable regard

might fail, they must at length succeed. The managers confidently trust that the time *is come*, when their claims will be heard. I shall proceed, then, to lay before you a plain statement of the situation and prospects of the Society; of what we have done and what we intend to do: and to explain the grounds of that confidence, with which we now look to you for encouragement and co-operation.

“I presume you all know that the object of the Society is to establish upon the coast of Africa, a colony composed of free coloured persons from the United States, including such as have been manumitted by their masters for the purpose of their becoming colonists. This design has been so far executed, that an extensive, fertile and healthy territory has been obtained; and a colony, as flourishing, perhaps, for its age, as was ever settled any where, subsists upon it. All the difficulties that were apprehended and which many persons thought insuperable, have been overcome; and there is now no rational cause of fear that any thing will occur to impede its growth and prosperity.”

Mr. Key proceeds to remark, that one of the consequences expected from the success of the Society, was, that manumission would be promoted: that this consequence has actually followed, even to so great an extent, that the Society is wholly unable to carry to Africa all the slaves that are offered them: that a way is thus gradually and safely to be opened for the peaceful termination of slavery throughout the country: that even to those who most ardently desire its termination, the colonizing scheme, leading, as it does, to voluntary manumission, is the only one which true wisdom can dictate: that it is admitted by all, with the exception perhaps of one in a million, to be a great evil: that it is a proper maxim to be adopted by a free people, that no political evil is irremediable, and especially as Providence will prosper wise and faithful attempts to remove it: that the use of force would be disastrous: that inflammatory publications tending to this, are no less to be deprecated: that legal compulsion in the case would be a direct violation of a solemn compact, and would almost certainly meet with resistance. He then presents the only alternative.

“May it not, then, be laid down as a plain truth, which we ought never to lose sight of; that, whatever plan may be adopted to effect this great object, it must be carried on *with the consent of the slave owners?* Success without this, I insist is hopeless: but even were there other schemes by which it was possible to effect the work; still, if there be one which can be conducted with the consent of those most interested in the subject, every

man guided by sound discretion and prudence will give it the preference.

“The Colonization Society, I undertake to show, presents such a scheme. Slave holders have given it their approbation; they will approve it, and they can approve of no other. Any scheme of emancipation without colonization, they know and see and feel to be productive of nothing but evil; evil to all whom it affects: to the white population, to the slaves, to the *manumitted themselves*. It is needless to offer facts and arguments in proof of this, to any man who will seriously reflect upon the unavoidable consequences of the mingling of three so discordant classes in the same community. Even among you, where every thing that benevolence could do, has been done, to make the freedom (as it is miscalled) of the coloured population beneficial to them; is it not acknowledged that they cannot be adequately protected in their personal, much less in the exercise of the civil rights allowed them by your laws, and which are essential to perfect freedom? Even here, they have but the name of liberty.

“If you can remove the great difficulty, that of the emancipated persons remaining in the country; if you can open a way by which they will be willing to remove; you take from thousands of slave-holders all their objections to emancipation, and they will freely, of their own accord, furnish more colonists from among their slaves, than the means to be obtained will enable you to transport, and more than it would be prudent to add at present to the population of the colony.

“It remains only to show (continued Mr. Key) that the execution of the Society's plan will be followed by the consequence predicted; the promotion of emancipation. It is reasonable to expect such a consequence. Can any one believe that the states in which slavery exists, desire its perpetuation; that they will not make an effort to relieve themselves from this evil, if a practicable and safe plan be presented to them? Slave-holders are like other men, governed by the same feelings, influenced by the same motives. Can it be supposed that they are insensible to their own interests? They see the injurious effects of the slave system: that the value of their lands is lessened by it, the progress of improvements retarded, the increase of population checked. If the people of Maryland and Virginia, for example,



have common sense and observation, they must see, they have seen, and do see, that their neighbours of Pennsylvania increase in wealth and population in a ratio far greater than theirs. At the first census, the number of inhabitants in Pennsylvania, was little more than one-half that of Virginia: at the last it was nearly equal. The increased value of lands and houses in Pennsylvania, in fifteen years, from 1799 to 1814, exceeded that of Virginia, though her territory is much larger, upwards of \$90,000,000. The lands in the latter state are as fertile as those of the former. No other cause can be assigned for this difference, than the existence in the one of an evil which has been removed from the other. There is, moreover, in each of the slave-holding states just mentioned, nearer and plainer proof of the bad effects of this evil in their institutions. There are counties wherein the slave population nearly equals the white, and others where the number of slaves is inconsiderable. In one county of Maryland, having but few slaves, the increase of population between 1810 and 1820, amounted to many thousands: while in another, where the numbers of slaves and of whites are nearly the same, there was *a decrease of almost a fifth of its whole population.*—Lands of similar quality, bear very different prices in the two districts: for farmers will not migrate to a slave country: and there is the same difference in many other particulars of this nature.

“Nor is it only in reference to the value of property and improvement of their outward circumstances that the inconvenience of the present condition of things is felt and acknowledged. In respect of moral advantages, they have impediments peculiar to this unfortunate state of society. They cannot with the same facility and benefit, have churches, schools, or other institutions for religious and intellectual improvement, such as are found in every neighbourhood amidst the denser population of the northern states. Not only have they no accessions to their numbers by emigration from foreign countries or other states, but, where the slaves are numerous, the young people of the labouring classes, who grow up among them, are unwilling to work in the company of blacks, and feel their own station in society to be degraded. For this reason, such of them as are industrious and enterprising remove to the new settlements of free states, while the idle and

dissolute remain. So that such districts lose their best, and retain their worst population.”

Mr. Key proceeds to show, and he shows very clearly, that the morbid sensibility which has existed on this subject, is rapidly diminishing, and that the subject may now be agitated with much greater safety to the one who does so, than formerly: that in fact a great and radical change is going on in public sentiment: that of late years, both Virginia and Maryland have passed resolutions approving of the plan of the Colonization Society, and Maryland has rendered it pecuniary assistance: that the books of the Society present absolute practical proof that their scheme leads to voluntary manumission, and in this way tends to the peaceful termination of an evil, which doubtless all measures of force would only aggravate. He adds,

“And will not this continue to be the case? Will the causes, which produced these effects, suddenly and without any reason cease to operate! If so much has been done, when the objects of the society and the condition of the colony were but partially known; when the difficulties incident to a new enterprise were yet to be overcome: what may not be expected, when this great cause shall be fairly presented with its success apparent, to the patriots, philanthropists and christians of our land? So convinced am I, that this favourable feeling of the masters will continue to be commensurate with any efforts the Society may be enabled to make; that if I were invited by the Legislators of either of the States I have mentioned, to draw a law in favour of emancipation, with the assurance that it would be passed, I would say to them pass no law; we have already, by the voluntary consent of their owners, more slaves offered to us than we can provide for, and a law is wholly unnecessary.

“I know (continued the speaker) that very different impressions, as to the disposition of the people of the South to abolish slavery, have prevailed here. I know it has been confidently asserted and honestly believed, that all the apparently favourable movements in the South, and particularly that which gave rise to the Colonization Society, originated in a mercenary and selfish spirit; that those who formed this association, desired to remove the free people of colour, in order that their slave property might be held more safely and beneficially. There is not the slightest ground for such imputations. The Society and their friends have always declared their hope, that emancipation would



be a result of the success of their scheme. It is true, their operations have been confined to the single object, colonization.— They do nothing directly to effect the manumission of slaves.— They think nothing can be advantageously done in favour of emancipation, but by means of colonization, of which emancipation will be a certain consequence that may be safely and quietly awaited. So little reason is there for such a suspicion, that the Society, while suffering under this reproach in the North, have been continually assailed by some of the most sensitive of their brethren in the South, with accusations of a directly contrary character, with charges of being ‘rash and dangerous abolitionists.’ The middle course of sound and prudent policy, steadily pursued by the Society, can alone account for these erroneous and inconsistent opinions respecting their purpose. Impressions so different cannot long subsist. The Society is daily gaining friends from both classes of these conflicting opponents. In the North, those who believe that emancipation, without removal of the manumitted slaves, never can take place but with danger, begin to acknowledge that colonization may be carried on safely; and that it is better, as something bearing either directly or indirectly on the question of slavery will be done, that the work should be conducted discreetly, the execution of it being entrusted to those who have a common interest with them, and who, from their situation, are enabled to understand the subject, and to judge how it may be safely dealt with.

“There is a portion of our brethren, who have been labouring for many years, with the most benevolent intentions, but, as I conceive, with erroneous views, in the cause of abolition. I ask them, why it is that they have exerted themselves to so little purpose? Is it not because there has been an obstacle in their way, which they have disregarded, but the removal of which was necessary to their success? Do not the proofs that have been laid before you make this apparent? The Colonization Society removes this impediment. It provides on the shores of Africa, a refuge for her outcast children. It opens an outlet for our greatest evil. Does not wisdom then dictate the propriety of, at least, suspending labours that have availed little, in order to unite our efforts to remove the obstruction, which stands in the way of the accomplishment of our wishes?”

“In addition to what I have already urged in favour of Colonization, I beg leave to offer one or two further considerations. Let me call your attention to the influence of the Colony in suppressing the slave-trade; that horrid traffic, of which you have heard frequent descriptions, but can scarcely imagine the enormity. All the efforts of Europe and of this country to suppress it, have been unavailing. Officers of European nations, and of our own, who have had experience in the naval service on the African coast, have expressed an unanimous opinion that all the navies of the world would be insufficient to destroy this trade. In fact it is impossible to suppress it but by such means as the American Colony employs: by introducing among the wretched inhabitants of that oppressed continent, the arts of civilization and the principles of Christian benevolence; and by showing them that the rich productions their naturally fine country is capable of yielding, are much better articles of commerce than the bodies of their brethren. The American Colony has already done much in this work. The spot where it is planted was once a slave station, from which every year multitudes of wretched beings were carried to be sold into bondage. Sierra Léone was another such station. A great change has been effected, in a few years. The slave-traders dare not now attempt their abominable traffic within many miles of these settlements. No more from this part of the coast, the slave ship, freighted with human misery, launches forth and pursues her course, with all the monsters of the deep following in her wake to claim their share of prey. Instead of this, we see approaching, the American vessel, laden with cheerful emigrants, returning to the land of their forefathers, bringing with them the blessings of civilization to improve that unhappy continent, and bringing the gospel of peace to dispel the darkness of gross superstition. What American would not feel more pleasure to see the flag of his country giving protection to these messengers of peace and joy, than to behold it waving in triumph over the field of blood? It is thus, we may recompense the wrongs of this injured people; thus, we may atone for the part we have been forced to take in these wrongs.

“To conclude:—Whatever may be thought of the views which I have on this occasion endeavoured to present; the immediate

manumission of two hundred slaves, and their settlement in a country where they may enjoy the rights and the improvement of freemen, cannot be a matter of indifference to you. These are objects according with the desires often expressed by this community. In assisting the society to provide for the colonists now offered to them, you would in part, accomplish the work to which your labours have so long been applied. The society are anxious to despatch an expedition to Africa this season, and are making great efforts to obtain the means. Without further aid from their friends it will be impossible to do it. We ask you to assist us in an enterprise, which we believe to be worthy the regard of every philanthropist, patriot and christian."



### Communication.

"Almost all masters in Virginia assent to the proposition, that when the slaves can be liberated without danger to ourselves, and to their own advantage, it ought to be done."—[*Mr. Harrison of Lynchburg, before the American Colonization Society.*]

And is it possible that this can be true? It must be so.—Coming as it does, from a distinguished man in the heart of that great state, the assertion cannot be doubted. The most eminent leader of our political career, here presents a very remarkable indication, "That she may yet be no less distinguished in the promotion of humane and truly liberal sentiments." Already the wish had almost risen in my heart, and nothing but the attachment which I feel for the institutions of my own State could have hindered it, that, Providence willing, I had been a native of Virginia.

"When the slaves can be liberated without danger to ourselves, and to their own advantage, it ought to be done." By this conquer. And when a precipitate or prejudiced enthusiast, considers it too moderate, and would rashly go beyond it, let him know, that he will be pronounced a traitor to his country. Perhaps the people of the north have judged those of the south too severely. But let the south adopt and vindicate this and its

kindred sentiments, and they will find a vast majority of the north ever ready, to engage with them as brethren, and to honour them, as fellow citizens, and fellow workers in the great cause of freedom and humanity. Let such sentiments become permanent and universal, and they will do more to perfect and perpetuate the union of the States, than the immense influences of roads and canals and commerce put together. The union of souls no outward force can abolish.

Never may this sacred maxim remain a mere epitaph on the grave of philanthropy. It is a part of the very essence of inspiration. Let it be a living and an acting principle. Though at times it may issue from the lips of the dead who feel not its power, while they see and confess its correctness; yet let the language which the very stones cannot but utter and approve, never perish in air, nor fall to the ground ineffectual: but let it be inhaled by every active friend of freedom and humanity; let it fasten on their memories, animate their hearts, rouse their whole souls to effort, and even descend to their posterity as one of the richest bequests that can be made; till it bears its triumphs into every corner of our free country. Thus, and thus only, will it accomplish the salvation of this great and flourishing community.

The Colonization Society, as such, have renounced wholly the name and the characteristics of abolitionists. On this point they have been unjustly and injuriously slandered. They need no such barrier to restrict them, as the sentiment of Mr. Harrison, for their operations are entirely in a different department. Into their accounts the subject of emancipation does not enter at all. To the religious people of the north, from whom in that region they mainly derive their support, they present the almost certain and glorious prospect of redeeming and renovating Africa. On this account, if on no other, they feel themselves bound at least by every consideration of expediency, to render their institution decidedly religious in its aspect and in its character.—The moment that it ceases to be so, its support in the north must fall, and the splendour of its present glory there must vanish.—To the south they present the immediate prospect of delivering them from the dangers and the trouble of their free coloured population. To all they make a direct and powerful appeal, that



rouses the most dormant feelings of humanity in every breast not rendered callous by wrong practice or evil principles, in the prospect of giving the death-blow to the miseries and horrors of the slave-trade, and of raising all Africa to civilization and peace and prosperity. It is by keeping these great and glorious objects in view, that they will render their whole cause the cause of God and humanity, and will find no enemies to encounter, but the enemies of God, and the destroyers of human happiness.

N. E.

## Colonization Society of Virginia.

We have perused with peculiar gratification an account of the proceedings of the Auxiliary Colonization Society of Richmond and Manchester at its Annual Meeting on the 15th instant, and the very encouraging Report presented on that occasion by its Board of Managers. We particularly rejoice in the fact, that this Society has changed its name and character, and is now the *Colonization Society of the State of Virginia*.

The following is its list of Officers for the ensuing year:

John Marshall, *President*.

### *Vice-Presidents.*

James Madison,	Gen. B. G. Baldwin,
James Monroe,	Philip Doddridge,
James Pleasants,	Hugh Nelson,
John Tyler,	Gen. W. H. Broadnax,
Wm. H. Fitzhugh,	William Maxwell,
John F. May,	Dr. Thomas Massie.

Benjamin Brand, *Treasurer*.

William Barret, *Secretary*.

John Rutherford, *Cor. Secretary*.

### *Managers.*

W. H. Fitzwhylsonn,	David I. Burr,
Robert G. Scott,	James E. Heath,
Hall Neilson,	Nicholas Mills,
John H. Eustace,	James Caskie,
James Blair,	Th's. C. Howard,
William Crane,	Fleming James.

The Hall of the House of Delegates was on this occasion crowded, and many ladies who have recently made liberal efforts and contributions to aid the objects of the Society, evinced by their presence their deep interest in its proceedings. Very able and impressive addresses were made by Flem-

ing James and J. Forbes, Esqs. of Richmond, and Wm. H. Fitzhugh, Esq. of Fairfax, a member of the House of Delegates. The Managers state in their interesting Report, "that the sum of \$818 10, has been contributed by their Association during the year, to the funds of the Parent Society, and that the diffusion of correct information has removed in great measure the prejudices which have existed against its design. "The clouds of suspicion and distrust are rapidly disappearing before the irresistible power of truth and inquiry: never probably since the first organization of the Society, have its prospects been brighter or its labours more successful."

After a brief statement of the plan, principles and success of our Institution, the Managers remark:

"In many parts of the country owners of slaves are ready to emancipate them on their being removed hence to Liberia, and several are now preparing in the best manner they can their slaves for this purpose. So that the Society will find no difficulty in procuring emigrants of approved character and to any number. Already about five hundred free blacks and two hundred emancipated slaves are soliciting to be removed. Had the Society ample means to indulge the wishes of these applicants, it would be unwise, in the present condition of the Colony, to send thither more than five hundred in any one year, until the population of the Colony shall exceed two thousand; for, a sudden and too great addition to the present number would be of serious injury to the good government of the Colony, and would probably produce disastrous consequences to the emigrants themselves, arising from the want of accommodation and the necessary supplies.

"Thus at home we have ample materials and demands to engage our resources, and to excite our utmost and constant exertions. Nor is the condition of the Colony less cheering. Its agriculture and commerce is respectable, nay considerable and very profitable. In an infant country, the former is always and naturally the most necessary avocation.—At first the colonists did not succeed so well in their attempts at agriculture, the country and sands on the coast not proving so productive, as their appearance had led the first settlers to expect. By a cession, however, made by the natives to the Colony, of an extensive tract of country on the St. Pauls river, a territory has been acquired, and on which settlements have been formed, where agriculturists have succeeded in the most remarkable manner.



“The soil and climate has been found well adapted to the production of Indian corn, millet, rice, cotton, sugar and coffee, and of sustaining a population of many thousands.

“The commerce of the Colony is considerable and rapidly increasing, as well with the interior as with the United States and foreign countries. The exports are not less than fifty thousand dollars per annum; and those engaged in commercial pursuits, are enterprising, judicious and successful in their adventures.—Some of the colonists have acquired considerable fortunes, by their care and industry—Most of them are independent—*All* can do well, who devote their labour and skill steadily to any regular avocation; while common laborers receive on an average ninety cents per day, and tradesmen two dollars.

“Whatever doubts might have been entertained formerly as to the health of the colonists, recent events have entirely removed. All who have emigrated from Virginia and South of it, have enjoyed good health, and but few deaths have occurred among them. Where the colonists have been removed from higher latitudes, they have been subject to the same diseases, as if their removal had been from a higher to a lower latitude on this continent—and when the total number of deaths among the colonists, shall be compared with those that usually occur among the settlers of any new country, it will be demonstrated that Liberia has been founded with a less loss of human life, than probably any colony in the old or new world. But we cannot stop here with our view of the situation of the Colony.—It is not alone in their commerce—their health or their agriculture, that the emigrants have been peculiarly fortunate—the picture of their political, intellectual and moral condition is still brighter—they have formed a government, at the head of which has been placed one of their own number, Lott Carey, late of the city of Richmond, and well known for his good sense, moral character and inflexible integrity—they have ordained laws, which punish offenders and protect each in his rights of person and of property—they have created a judiciary for expounding these laws and deciding controversies—they have instituted a Legislature for the enactment of new laws, and the repeal or modification of the existing ones, where experience shall show it proper to do so. In short, they have instituted for themselves a civil government, the principles

of which recognize the equal rights of all, which protects each in his person and in his property; which separates the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments, and assigns to each its appropriate functions; which guarantees to all civil, political and religious freedom, encourages virtue and discourages vice. Such measures have had with the colonists, the same influence, which in all time they have had with other men; to improve and elevate their moral condition, to promote harmony and to advance their prosperity.

“In this work the name of the lamented Ashmun stands pre-eminent, and will be regarded with admiration, while this flourishing Colony shall remain a proud monument of his labours.

“The Society has then demonstrated the practicability of colonizing the free black population of the United States, and the happy influence this change will have upon the emigrants. In doing this, it has expended more than sixty thousand dollars, and is prepared to prosecute the undertaking. But has not the Society now a fair claim on Government for that aid, which was originally denied only because the plan was considered chimerical? It has already been asserted, and the assertion is susceptible of clear proof, that the cost of transporting each emigrant is twenty dollars. The annual increase of the free coloured population of the United States, has been variously estimated at from five thousand seven hundred and fifty to seven thousand. Suppose the latter be the true increase; to remove these will require an annual appropriation of one hundred and forty thousand dollars. But for several years to come, one-third of that amount will be more than could be judiciously used, and by its application in thirty years, the total free black population will be removed. Ought such a people as this to hesitate in bestowing this sum, on a work of such a magnitude?—not more than one-fifth of the amount now actually employed by individuals impelled by the most avaricious purposes in transporting into perpetual slavery the inhabitants of ill-fated Africa.”

The example exhibited by the Ladies of Richmond, and to which allusion is made in the subsequent extract, is indeed a cheering one, and we trust will excite benevolent females throughout our whole country to unite their hands and hearts in aid of a work which lays most urgent claim to support

from those in whose bosoms dwell the kindest and the best of sentiments.

“The Managers cannot pass unnoticed an event of the past year, and which they deem a most propitious omen to the future hopes and prospects of the Society. They allude to the formation of Female Societies for contributing to this object. From the efforts of our fair countrywomen we anticipate the happiest effects. In the works of kindness and of charity, their appeals are never made in vain. More earnest and more constant than men; the influence of their sincerity and solicitation, of their opinions and their advice, will be felt and seen in every circle. Of the contribution of this to the Parent Society in this year, one hundred and seventy dollars has been received from the Richmond and Manchester Female Society.”

After mentioning some reasons for reorganizing the Society on the plan of a State Society, the Managers conclude:

“The deep interest which Virginia has in the success of this Society, and the favourable expression of her opinions heretofore on the subject; induce the Managers to recommend that an application should be made to the present General Assembly for further aid. Nor can the Managers doubt of the success of this application, when the objects and views of the Society are properly understood; and when it is recollected, that the laws of Virginia forbid emancipation, but upon condition that the emancipated slave shall remove, except in rare cases. Is it not just then, that the means of removal should be facilitated and afforded? To Virginia an appeal of justice has never been made in vain; and when sustained by philanthropy, humanity and policy, we are not permitted to doubt of success.”

Nothing can be more auspicious, than the establishment of such a Society, in a state which is so deeply interested in our enterprise; which has the honour of being the first to give it the sanction of its influence; and which has at all times been most prompt to suggest, and firm to maintain plans, founded upon the true principles of national utility, honour and duty.

## Ninth Report

### OF THE VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The proceedings of this important and energetic Society, continue to be quite characteristic of the active and enterprising people of Vermont.— They give us a few words, quite to the purpose, and a good deal of money. They were among the earliest friends of our cause, and through evil report and good report, they have manifested toward it the same increasing, unwearied, unwavering attachment. While they, in so substantial a manner, honour the purity of our motives, and the rectitude of our views and proceedings, it is only the payment of an honest debt, that we should honour their zeal and fidelity. In the beginning of their Ninth Report, they pay a fervent and merited tribute to the memory of Mr. Ashmun; a tribute which not only manifests their readiness to sympathize with the bereaved, and to render to all the meed of their merits; but adds to the proof of their zeal in our cause, if indeed any further proof were needed; and evinces an enlightened and intimate acquaintance with events and proceedings relative to our Society and Colony, and an inquisitive scrutiny into our concerns which we are highly gratified to witness. This is just what we ask, and what we desire: while we consider neglect and apathy as our deadliest enemies. Just so far as keen and candid inquiry can be excited, the friends of man, to an individual, will be found the friends and advocates and supporters of our cause and Society. On this point our confidence amounts very nearly to certainty.

The Report proceeds to give a brief and accurate view of the Colony, and of the very promising prospects of the General Society. It mentions the formation of two new Societies, one at Manchester, and the other at Bennington, of which Chief Justice Skinner and Hon. Jonas Galusha are the Presidents, both of whom were Governors of the State. It alludes to the noble bequest, and the efficient testimony in our favour, of the late Mr. Burr; and when speaking of the conditional subscription of Gerrit Smith, Esq. it asks, with an obvious and well grounded confidence in the generosity of their fellow citizens, “if Vermont cannot furnish a few instances of like liberality.” We trust the appeal will not be fruitless: and that those who have been found so faithful in little, in the contribution of smaller sums, will, agreeably to Scripture, be found faithful in much.

We cannot dismiss this brief, but interesting report, without letting it speak for itself.

“It is peculiarly gratifying to be able to state, that the Society’s application to Congress was favorably received in the House of Representatives, and was, by a committee of that honorable body, recommended to the early attention of Congress at the ap-



proaching session. We regret to say, that in the Senate it was otherwise. But at this we are neither surprised nor discouraged. Opposition provokes discussion; and by the collision of such minds as that of Mr. Tazewell, and such others as will meet him in the field of argument, truth will be elicited, and will ultimately triumph. Should the desired aid be long withheld, which we do not believe will be the case, the state legislatures are able, and we trust many of them will be found willing, to supply the deficiency. As yet, however, the Society must chiefly depend for ability to proceed in the great work it has undertaken, on the liberality of its auxiliaries, and the individual donations of the benevolent. And we are concerned to state, that the wants of the Society were never greater than now. The expeditions of last year made great drafts on the treasury, and the calls of the agent at Washington for pecuniary aid, are earnest and importunate. Lest it should be supposed that the legacy of Mr. Burr will supply the immediate wants of the Society, it should be understood that this legacy will not be placed at the disposal of the Society for one or two years, and perhaps a longer term. And we will not for a moment suppose, that the liberality of our lamented friend will be so misimproved, as to induce one friend of the cause to withhold or diminish his aid.— We will rather believe it will stimulate all to persevere in this work of love, and induce many to come forward with enlarged benefactions.

“An expedition should without fail be sent out the present autumn. But the means, we fear, are yet to be provided.— Many emancipated slaves and free coloured people, are anxiously waiting to be gone. The Colony, no doubt, is waiting to receive them. The friends of humanity are waiting to see, in the rapid increase of the population, the improvement, and the resources of the Colony, the rising dawn of African glory, the abolition of the slave-trade, and the extension of freedom and religion over vast regions of darkness and death.

“Africa, meanwhile, bleeding, and writhing in agony, stretches forth her hands, and implores our immediate and vigorous efforts to drive from her coasts those infamous wretches, who are annually dragging hundreds of thousands of her children to encounter the horrors of the middle passage, in which, a large

share of them are barbarously murdered, while those who survive are doomed to perpetual bondage.

“Who, that has humanity in his bosom, will not be impatient to engage with all the means he can command in an enterprise, designed to shut out the pirate from the land where cruelty has so long revelled and rioted on the blood of its slaughtered victims, and to proclaim freedom, and peace, and social joy, and the opened gate of eternal glory, to the sons and daughters of abused Africa.

“The report of the Treasurer, annexed to this, will show what has been received in the course of the past year.\*

“To the generous sympathies of our countrymen, especially those of our beloved commonwealth, and to the patronage of Heaven, we commend the sacred cause in which we have unitedly embarked. May its friends increase, and multiply in numbers, and resources, and benevolence, till slavery and all its attendant evils, shall be banished, not from this nation only, but from every nation under heaven.”



## *To Christian Ladies.*

In presenting to the Ladies of our country, a few thoughts which may serve to excite and bring more generally into active operation in behalf of our Institution, those benevolent sentiments, which in their bosoms are ever so ready to answer to the calls of charity, we rejoice in the evidences already manifest that our attempt is not hopeless—in the knowledge that not a few females eminent for whatever adorns their sex, are now practically evincing their conviction, that this Institution is based upon the purest principles and effecting the noblest objects.

Some of these, alas! with whom it has been our privilege to be acquainted, have finished their earthly service, and while many are tasting the fruits of their beneficence, are themselves enjoying its rewards amid the brighter light and more exalted minis-

---

\* The amount is \$916 31.



trations of the heavenly world. Others, their sisters, in the spirit of Him, who came to redeem the world and preach a better liberty than poets ever sung, we could name; but must not offend the modesty which prefers the approbation of conscience and of God to the loudest acclamations of human applause. But we may be allowed to mention the encouragement which we derive from the honourable *example* exhibited by the Ladies of Richmond, and which (if we mistake not) has already kindled a generous spirit of emulation elsewhere; an example which we venture to predict will exert an influence until our nation is delivered from its most degraded and unfortunate population, and Africa intellectually and morally regenerated.

Few of our enlightened countrywomen, we fear, are aware to what extent, and with what moral power their influence may be exerted. Our own confidence in it is well nigh unbounded.— This, we are convinced, when generally active, and judiciously directed, will effect more for the interests of humanity, and the pious charities of the age, than the ablest arguments and the most commanding eloquence. It is an influence which like the light of Heaven is silent, all-pervading, and irresistible. It changes public sentiment as by miracle, and opposition, if it can live, finds its energies paralyzed in its presence. And who that loves either God or man, will not rejoice that the Females of our own land, are bringing their united influence to advance those objects which unless virtue and religion are shadows, demand the best thoughts and the highest efforts of our nature.

We have no apprehension that Ladies will attempt too much for the various enterprises of Christian benevolence. In associating themselves to promote these enterprises, they but honourably fulfil their appropriate duties, and do not in the least transcend the limits which reason and scripture have prescribed for their efforts. If it is recorded in the sacred volume of one female disciple, that she was “full of good works and alms-deeds which she did,” and of others, that they were “succourers of many,” and “helpers” of the Apostle’s labours, their sisters of the present age surely need not be ashamed to evince a spirit of kindred charity, to feel their hearts engaged, and have their hands employed in similar holy ministrations.

And can any female heart, especially any one which has been

warmed by the heavenly spirit of the gospel, remain indifferent to the claims which our infant Colony, and the people whom it would bless, present for immediate, united, and persevering exertions? Consider the magnitude of the object. We would transfer thousands, within our own borders, from a state of political, intellectual, and moral degradation, to a country which they may call their own; where they must feel the excitements of the noblest motives, occupy stations, and discharge duties to which there are none superior. We would instruct the countless tribes of a long barbarous and wretched continent, in the arts which civilize and the religion which saves our race. We would suppress the slave-trade; that evil which the combined powers of Christendom, after years of effort, have scarce been able to check, and which taken in the whole length and breadth of it, is generally admitted to have no parallel in the annals of human suffering or crime. And in doing this we bless our own country. Patriotism demands the work, no less than Religion. So true is it that our scheme "is a circle of Philanthropy, every segment of which tells and testifies to the beneficence of the whole."

But we mistake, or there have been peculiarities in the miseries of the African race, for two centuries, which appeal irresistibly to the sympathies of the female mind. How have the sacred ties of nature been ruthlessly sundered, the peaceful village and the quiet home violated by those who would tear children from their parents, and bind even a mother's limbs in fetters of iron! The mere recital, of what is now almost daily occurring on the shores of Africa, would be sufficient to pierce every female heart with sorrow, and unite in a holy sisterhood of charity all the Ladies of our country. Of such a union, we see, we think, the commencement, and may predict that the time so much desired by a distinguished female correspondent will soon arrive, "when the sufferings and hopes of Africa, shall mingle with the morning and evening sacrifices in every household."

And let none of our female friends forget, "that to do good and communicate" is an injunction of Scripture, and that "with such sacrifices God is well pleased." Vain are all professions of piety, if Charity to mankind is a stranger to our souls. "He that loveth not his Brother, whose wants and sufferings are ob-

jects of his daily perception, how can he love the invisible God?" O that we may all partake more of his spirit "who went about doing good," and whose aphorism should be engraven upon every heart, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." She who feels and does most for others, is best preparing herself for the society of Angels, who themselves deem it no dishonour, but their glory, to go forth and minister to the heirs of salvation.



## The great Object Advanced.

We have already announced the following individuals as subscribers on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.—that is, as agreeing to give, each, \$100 a year to the Society for ten years.

Gerrit Smith, *Peterboro, New York.*

Jasper Corning, *Charleston, South Carolina.*

Theodore Frelinghuysen, *Newark, New Jersey.*

John T. Norton, *Albany, New York.*

E. F. Backus, *New Haven, Connecticut.*

A Gentleman in *Mississippi.*

We have now the pleasure to add to this list

Matthew Carey, *Philadelphia.* (See Mr. Carey's letter in our last.)

Josiah Bissel, *Rochester, New York.*

William Crane, *Richmond, Virginia.*

Fleming James, *ditto.*

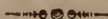
Robert Ralston, *Philadelphia.*

Elliot Cresson, *ditto.*



## Annual Meeting of the Society.

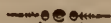
This will be held on the 17th of January. Auxiliaries are invited to send Delegates to this meeting.



In an acknowledgment of receipts for the American Colonization Society in the *Utica Recorder*, is the following—

"From the estate of Cyrene Isaacs, late of Genoa, Cayuga

co. deceased, 'who was born a slave, purchased her freedom, and sustained a christian character;' by William Bradley, one of the executors, 50 dollars.



## Expedition for Liberia.

Arrangements have been made by the Board of Managers to send a vessel from Norfolk to Liberia, with from 150 to 200 emigrants, during the course of next month.



## Liberia Coffee.

We have observed with great pleasure the following advertisement in a Richmond Paper.

“LIBERIA COFFEE.—6000 lbs. Liberia Coffee, shipped by Lott Carey, for sale by OTIS, DUNLOP & CO.”



## African Colonization.

BY J. G. C. BRAINARD.

All sights are fair to the recover'd blind—  
 All sounds are music to the deaf restor'd—  
 The lame, made whole, leaps like the sporting hind;  
 And the sad, bow'd down sinner, with his load  
 Of shame and sorrow, when he cuts the cord,  
 And drops the pack it bound, is free again  
 In the light yoke and burden of his Lord.  
 Thus, with the birthright of his fellow man,  
 Sees, hears and feels at once the righted African.

'Tis somewhat like the burst from death to life;  
 From the grave's ceremonies to the robes of Heaven;  
 From sin's dominion, and from passion's strife,  
 To the pure freedom of a soul forgiven!  
 When all the bonds of death and hell are riven,  
 And mortals put on immortality:  
 When fear, and care, and grief away are driven,  
 And Mercy's hand has turn'd the golden key,  
 And Mercy's voice has said, "Rejoice—thy soul is free!"



FROM THE EPISCOPAL WATCHMAN.

## Sonnet.—Burial of Ashmun.

What desolate mourner rushes to the bier,  
 And stays the solemn rites of that sad hour?  
 O God, sustain her as she draweth near,  
 Support her in the struggles that o'erpower!  
 It is an aged mother that bows down  
 Beside the confined corpse, amid the crowd,—  
 It is the ashes of her noble son,—  
 His living face unseen for many a year,—  
 Well may she lift her voice and weep aloud!  
 The world cannot console her. God alone  
 Hath power to speak to such a sorrowing one,  
 And take her dreadful load of grief away.  
 To man it is not given, for who can say,  
 In his own single strength, "Thy will be done!"



## Contributions.

To the Am. Col. Society, from 1st to 23d of December, 1828.

Miss Blackburn, of Charlestown, Va. who has often contributed to this fund, per William Brown, Esq. ....	\$10
Gerrit Smith, Esq. of Peterboro, N. Y. his second annual sub- scription, .....	100
Jasper Corning, Esq. of Charleston, S. C. his 2nd payment on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. ....	100
Hon. Bushrod Washington, of Mount Vernon, his annual sub'n. .	100
Arthur Shaaff, Esq. of Millidgeville, Georgia, ...	10
James Dwight, Esq. of Petersburg, Virginia, .....	5
Colonization Society of Virginia, per Benj. Brand, Esq. Tr. ...	*600
Collection in Presbyterian Church, Cortland Village, after a ser- mon by Rev. Lube Lym, .....	15 37
Wilmington (D.) Union Col. Society, per Allan Thompson, Tr.	90 33
Collection in the Associate Reformed Church, Newburgh, New York, per D. Farrington, .....	15 75
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1046 45

\* Of this sum, the Female Colonization Society of Richmond and Manchester, contributed by Miss J. R. Shedden, to make Rev. R. C. Moore, Bishop of Virginia, a life member, \$30; and by Miss Amelia Coleman, Treasurer of said Society, to assist in defraying expenses of emigrants from Richmond to Liberia, \$139 75.



	<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	
	\$1046 46	
Chambersburg Colonization Society, Pa. its first annual contribution, per B. A. Fahnestock, Esq. Treasurer, .....	37	
New Jersey Col. Soc. per R. Voorhees, Esq. Treasurer, .....	150	
Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, N. J. from following sources, viz:		
Mr. F. Thomas, of Newark, .....	\$10	
Female Juvenile Sewing Society, of ditto, .....	16 40	
Miss Jane A. Philips, of Philadelphia, .....	5	
Ladies of 2nd Church, Newark, .....	20	
	—————	51 40
Collection 4th July last at Salem, Indiana, paid by Dr. B. Bradley, by the hands of Hon. Mr. Hendricks, .....		8 50
Collections by Auxiliary Society of Alexandria, to aid an expedition this fall, per Charles Page, Esq. Treasurer,		
Collection in St. Paul's Church, ....	\$12 57	
Mrs. Sarah Ladd, .....	1	
Collection in 1st Presbyterian Church, .....	9 72	
Do. 2nd do. do. do. .	6 09	
Hugh Charles Smith, .....	1	
John Emerson, .....	1	
Frederick Jacob Hirters, .....	2	
William Gregory, .....	5	
H. C. Smith, through others, .....	5	
H. C. Smith, .....	2	
Jane Muir, .....	1	
N. R. Fitzhugh, .....	5	
Robert Jameison, .....	15	
Mr. Walton, .....	5	
Mr. Harmon, .....	1	
Mr. Cheres, .....	2	
	—————	74 38
Rev. Mr. Blodget, of Dawfuskie Island, South Carolina, .....	50	
Auxiliary Society, Berkely Co. Va. per P. O Pendleton, Esq. .	30	
Washington Auxiliary Society, Penn. per Hon. J. Lawrence, ..	50	
Jacob Wagener, Esq. of Easton, Maryland, .....	10	
Collection at Richmond, Massachusetts, per Rev. E. W. Dwight,	8	
Collection at Talmadge, Portage co. (O.) per Hon. E. Whittlesey	16	
Collection at Franklin, do. per ditto, ....	5	
Collection in Congregation of Ludlowvilly, New Jersey, ....	10	
Collected on the 4th of July, in the Pres. Ch. Charlottesville, per		
O. B. Carr, .....	20	
Auxiliary Col. Society of New Hampshire, .....	40	
Right Rev. Bishop Croes, of New Jersey, .....	3	

\$1609 73



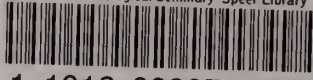


For use in Library only

I-7 v.4

African Repository and Colonial Journal

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



1 1012 00307 1968